CYANAMID

DMS2169TY1*

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA

MSDS NO. 1758-01
CAS NO. ----------
DATE: 07/28/82

## PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

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| TRADEMARK: | **BR® 127 Corrosion Inhibiting Primer, 10% (27066-10)** |
| SYNONYMS: | Epoxy/phenolic resins in diacetone alcohol, tetrahydrofuran, and methyl ethyl ketone |
| CHEMICAL FAMILY: | Mixture |
| MOLECULAR FORMULA: | Mixture |
| MOLECULAR WGT.: | Mixture |

## WARNING

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR
VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE
HARMFUL IF INHALED
CAUSES EYE IRRITATION
MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION

## HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

| COMPONENT | CAS. NO. | % | TWA/CEILING | REFERENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-Butanone(MEK) | 000078-93-3 | 59.0 | 200 ppm | OSHA |
| Tetrahydrofuran | 000109-99-9 | 18.0 | 200 ppm | OSHA |
| Diacetone alcohol | 000123-42-2 | 13.0 | 50 ppm | OSHA |
| Strontium chromate | 007789-06-2 | 1.6 | 1 mg/M3 | OSHA |

## NFPA HAZARD RATING

Not Established

## HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

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| EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: | Acute oral (rat) LD50 values for 2-butanone, tetrahydrofuran and diacetone alcohol are 3.4, 3.0 and 4.0 g/kg, respectively. Acute dermal LD50 values for 2-butanone and diacetone alcohol are 13.0 g/kg (rabbit) and 14.5 g/kg (rat), respectively. Epoxy-phenolic resins are skin irritants and may cause allergic dermal sensitization. Liquid may cause marked eye irritation and vapor may be irritating to the eyes or respiratory tract. Vapor overexposure may produce headache, dizziness, narcosis and nausea.<br>Strontium chromate has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. |
| FIRST AID: | If BR 127 Corrosion Inhibiting Primer 10% is swallowed give 12 oz. of a slurry of activated charcoal in water. Induce vomiting by giving 2 glasses of water and (a) stimulating back of throat with finger, or (b) giving syrup of ipecac, 1 oz. Never give anything by mouth or induce vomiting in an unconscious person. In case of skin contact, wash affected areas of skin with soap and water. In case of eye contact, immediately irrigate with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Refer to a physician. If BR 127 Corrosion Inhibiting Primer 10% is inhaled, |

**EMERGENCY PHONE: 201/835-3100**

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, WAYNE, NEW JERSEY 07470

remove from exposure. Administer oxygen if there is difficulty in breathing.

## EXPOSURE CONTROL METHODS

Utilize a closed system process where feasible. Where a closed system is not used, good enclosure and local exhaust ventilation should be provided to minimize exposure. Before eating, drinking or smoking wash face and hands thoroughly with soap and water. Where concentrations are below the PEL, no respiratory protection is required. For spills or leaks, such protection may be necessary. Where exposures, exceed PEL use respirator approved by NIOSH for the material and level of exposure. See "GUIDE TO INDUSTRIAL RESPIRATORY PROTECTION" (NIOSH). Material causes eye and skin irritation on contact. A full facepiece respirator will provide eye and face protection. Wear the following as necessary to prevent skin contact; work pants, long sleeve work shirt and impervious gloves. For operations where eye or face contact can occur wear respiratory protection outlined above, (full facepiece) or chemical splash proof goggles and a face shield.

## FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD INFORMATION

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| FLASH POINT:<br>METHOD: | 15 F (−9.4 C)<br>Closed Cup |
| FLAMMABLE LIMITS (% BY VOL): | Not Available |
| AUTOIGNITION TEMP: | Not Available |
| DECOMPOSITION TEMP: | Not Available |
| FIRE FIGHTING: | Use alcohol foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical to extinguish fires. Water may be ineffective. Wear self-contained, positive pressure breathing apparatus and full firefighting protective clothing. See Exposure Control Methods for special protective clothing. Dike area and use limited amounts of extinguishing agent to prevent runoff. Use water to keep containers cool. 2-Butanone (MEK) and tetrahydrofuran vapor may explode under fire conditions. |

## REACTIVITY DATA

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| STABILITY:<br>CONDITIONS TO AVOID: | Stable<br>None known |
| POLYMERIZATION:<br>CONDITIONS TO AVOID: | Will Not Occur<br>None known |
| INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: | Tetrahydrofuran may form unstable organic peroxides when exposed to air or light. Strong oxidizing agents, mineral acids, nitrating agents, strong bases. |
| HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: | Thermal decomposition or combustion may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, ammonia and/or hydrogen cyanide. |

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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| APPEARANCE AND ODOR: | Colorless or yellow suspension depending on pigment; ketone odor |
| BOILING POINT: | Not Available |
| MELTING POINT: | Not Available |
| VAPOR PRESSURE: | 67mm Hg @ 25 C |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY: | 0.88 |
| VAPOR DENSITY: | Not Available |
| % VOLATILE (BY VOL): | 90 |
| OCTANOL/$H_2O$ PARTITION COEF.: | Not Available |
| pH: | Not Available |
| SATURATION IN AIR (BY VOL): | 9% @ 25C and 760 mm Hg |
| EVAPORATION RATE: | Not Available |
| SOLUBILITY IN WATER: | Slight |

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| **SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES** | STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: | Where exposure level is not known, wear NIOSH approved positive pressure self-contained respirator. Where exposure level is known, wear NIOSH approved respirator suitable for level of exposure. In addition to the protective clothing/equipment in Exposure Control Methods, wear impervious boots. Remove sources of ignition. Cover spills with some inert absorbent material; sweep up and place in a waste disposal container. Flush area with water. |
| **WASTE DISPOSAL** | Disposal must be made in accordance with applicable governmental regulations. | |
| **SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS** | HANDLING AND STORAGE/OTHER: | Areas containg this material should have fire-safe practices and electrical equipment in accordance with Electrical and Fire Protection Codes (NFPA-30) governing Class I Flammable Liquids. |

Marvin A. Friedman

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